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part of the church. But, as its present situation is, I understand, not attended with security, I trust there still exists, among the modern inhabitants of Cerigceinwen, sufficient public spirit to save this venerable relic from the wanton assaults of unthinking levity, as well as the barbarous parsimony of their future churchwardens. The following is the inscription, which was copied *literatim* from the tombstone many years ago; but it is now hardly legible. I should have sent you a translation, if I had not found the elegance of our word "cywely" absolutely untranslatable *.

X. Y. Z.

"Dyma yr lle y dayarwyd Morys Lloyd y trydydd dydd o Hydref 1647. Hwn a ymdrechodd ymdrech dæg dros y Frenhin a'i wlad. Wrth i ystlys i claddwyd i assen, Jane Rees Owen, yn gywely iddo y 4 o Dachwedd 1653."

GWYLLIAID COCHION MAWDDWY.

To the EDITOR of the CAMBRO-BRITON.

SIR,—In your account of the Gwylliaid Cochion Mawddwy (No. 5.) you have omitted one remarkable part of their history, which, as a trait of the ferocious spirit of the people and of the age, deserves to be mentioned. When the bloody deed had been perpetrated, the murderers went about a quarter of a mile from the spot, and then it occurred to one of them, that they had not complied with the wishes or executed the threats of their mother, and they accordingly, with due filial affection, returned, and, plunging their swords into the body, literally washed their hands in the heart's blood of the baron.

There were scythes fixed in the chimnies at Dugod Mawr, the scene of the murder, about thirty years ago, but they are now removed. The common tradition of the neighbourhood does not state the murder of Lloyd the Baron's kinsman; but on the contrary it states, that, when the Baron was killed, they said to the other (John Lloyd of Ceiswyn in the parish of Tal-y-llyn) "Cerdd di i ffordd, Llwyd fain."

* The following is a literal translation of this Epitaph. There may be some nicety in the exact meaning of "cywely," as mentioned by X. Y. Z.; but the English word "bedfellow," which it implies, will make it sufficiently intelligible for the present purpose.—ED.

"This is the spot, in which Morys Lloyd was interred on the third day of October 1647, after having fought a good fight for his king and his country. By his side was buried his rib Jane Rees Owen, as a bedfellow for him, the fourth of November 1653."

It was said, that one of these Gwylliad was of extraordinary swiftness, and that this Lloyd had previously taken him under his protection through various parts of the country, and exhibited him as a champion in running. This explains their mercy towards him. The first Gwylliad, or their Captains, are said to have been persons of property, masters, it is said, of " eighty hearths," and rendered desperate by some act of oppression. The site of their chief mansion is still shewn on the upper part of the farm of Dugod Mawr. These, having become outlaws, rallied about them all the turbulent spirits of the neighbourhood. The whole property, belonging to the several branches of the family, was forfeited, excepting one farm, Dugod Issa, the owner of which, though a relation, was endowed with more prudence or honesty. This farm was sold to the late Sir W. W. Wynn about sixty years ago. I am a native of the same parish, and was accustomed formerly to take much delight in collecting information about these ancient banditti.

X. Y. Z.

THE MISCELLANIST.—No. IV.

WELSH LANGUAGE.—TRANSLATIONS.

To the Editor of the CAMBRO-BRITON.

SIR,—In regarding the literature of this country, our attention is naturally drawn to the language spoken by the Aborigines of the Island; and we cannot withhold our admiration of the laudable and hitherto successful exertions, which have been disseminated throughout the Principality of Wales, for reviving the ancient Eisteddfodau, or, as they have been denominated, the British Olympics, in order to rouse the genius of Cambria, and elicit those treasures, which have not been sufficiently valued beyond the mountainous regions where they have originated.—Those efforts, as well as others which have been lately made, for the purpose of dispelling the cloud of obscurity, which had begun to overshadow the relics of ancient British literature, call for every encouragement.—No history can be more interesting to us, than that which treats of the primitive state of our own nation; and in this point of view the Welsh language affords to the British antiquary an ample field for research. The cause of this language has been too often and